<u>REMARKS</u>

This Amendment is filed in response to the Office Action dated June 9, 2004, which has a shortened statutory period set to expire September 9, 2004.

<u>The Objections To The Disclosure Are Addressed</u>

Applicants have amended the Specification, page 8, line to correct for the typographical error. Applicants have also amended the Specification, page 9, line 7 to delete the reference to Figures 3 and 4.

Applicants respectfully submit that "legal entity" is a legal term generally defined as "an entity, other than a natural person, who has sufficient existence in legal contemplation that it can function legally, be sued or sue and make decisions through agents as in the case of corporations." Blacks Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, West Publishing Co., 1979. Therefore, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to Claims 5 and 6.

Applicants also respectfully submit that the sentence in Claim 11 is complete. Claim 11 depends from Claim 9, which recites in part, **"automatically providing** a subset of the plurality of cookies to the application … wherein the subset of the plurality of cookies includes **at least one cookie including a linking code"** (emphasis added). Claim 11 recites "further comprising automatically removing **the at least one cookie including the linking code** from the plurality of cookies after **the automatically providing"** (emphasis added). Thus, Claim 11 recites limitations introduced in Claim 9. Therefore, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to Claim 11.

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Claims 16 And 17 Are Amended

Applicants have amended Claims 16 and 17 to clarify that the "using" recited in these claims refers to the step of "using the URL" as recited in Claim 15. Based on these amendments, Applicants submit that Claims 16 and 17 particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that Applicants regard as the invention. Therefore, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 16 and 17.

Claims 1-17 Are Patentable Over The Cited Art

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of Claim 1 based on Laursen and Kallas.

Laursen teaches a method and system for self-provisioning, through a first device (e.g. a cellular phone), a rendezvous to ensure secure access to managed information in a user account by other devices (e.g. computers) through the rendezvous in a data network. Col. 1, lines 26-31. The rendezvous is generally identified by a URL. Col. 1, lines 31-32. The first device runs a first browser under a first communication protocol and the other devices run a second browser under a second communication protocol. Col. 1, lines 33-36.

Thus, Laursen fails to disclose or suggest the web based account and the phone based account as recited in Claim 1. For example, referring to Fig. 1 of the Specification, Applicants teach a web account 150 and a profile (i.e. phone account) 152. The distinction between these accounts is critical to understanding the applicability and advantages associated with Applicants' invention.

Specifically, as described in the Summary of the Invention, Applicants can efficiently link the web based account to the phone based account. Advantageously, this linking avoids the need to directly reveal account information, e.g. username/password, about

one account to the provider of the other. The linking occurs on the web with a user's browser being redirected from the web site to the web site of the provider of the voice service. The redirection URL will include account-linking information. Once the user identifies herself to the web site of the provider of the voice service, the linking information can be stored in the user's phone account as a cookie. When the user accesses the voice service over the phone, her telephone identifying information can be used to identify her profile. When she visits the phone application corresponding to the web site, the cookie — now including linking information — can be passed to the application to identify the appropriate web account.

Laursen fails to disclose or suggest separate web based and phone based accounts much less the advantages of linking such accounts. As taught in Laursen, a user can access the personalized information in an account by using either her mobile phone (i.e. the first device, which has a very limited computing power) or a PC (i.e. one of the other devices, which has a rich user interface). See, for example, col. 2, lines 53-57 and col. 3, lines 11-17. Notably, Laursen explicitly teaches that "user account" and "database" are used interchangeably in the description **when only one account is being addressed.** Col. 7, lines 38-40. Laursen further teaches that database 130 (Fig. 2b) can host a plurality of user accounts, each designated to an authorized capacity in which managed or personalized information is kept. Col. 7, lines 40-44.

The Office Action erroneously characterizes the device ID stored in the link server 114 as the phone based account and the user name/password in the host server 128 as the web based account. These characterizations are contrary to the terminology used by Laursen (see previous paragraph) and

Applicants. Moreover, these characterizations are not consistent with other limitations in the claims.

For example, if the user name/password is the web based account, then the web based account cannot be on the third computer (i.e. the Office Action characterizes the host server 128 as being the second computer and the PC 110 as being the third computer). As another example, if the device ID is the phone based account, then the linking code cannot be stored in the phone based account (i.e. the Office Action characterizes the device ID and subscriber # as being the linking code and therefore is somehow stored within a subset of itself). Moreover, as claimed, the linking code corresponds to an identifier provided by the third computer to the first computer. Therefore, according to the above characterizations in the Office Action, the PC 110 would have to provide the mobile phone 106 with the device ID and subscriber #, which is not taught by Laursen. Applicants traverse all of these characterizations.

Kallas is characterized as disclosing the use of a telephony cookie to store an account name and password. However, Kallas notably fails to disclose or suggest storing the linking code (which identifies the web based account) in the phone based account as a cookie. Thus, even if Laursen and Kallas can be combined (which is arguable), Applicants' invention is neither disclosed nor suggested. The other cited references, i.e. Java2, Google, and Safari, also fail to remedy these deficiencies.

Because the cited references, either individually or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest Applicants' recited method of Claim 1, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 1.

Claims 2-8 depend from Claim 1 and therefore are patentable for at least the reasons presented for Claim 1. Based on those

reasons, Applicants also request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 2-8.

Moreover, Claim 2 recites in part, "the method further comprising sending a message from the second computer to the first computer, the message instructing the first computer to send a connection request to a computer identified by the URL in the return location." According to the characterizations in the Office Action, the host server 128 would send a message to the mobile phone 106 instructing the mobile phone 106 to send a connection request to a computer identified by the URL. Laursen fails to disclose this limitation. The Office Action indicates that Laursen discloses in col. 14, lines 11-12 that a "user sends an activation request from the client, the user has to get a URL from the service provider in return in order for the user to go to the login screen … to personalize one's web settings". This passage has nothing to do with a client (which is separate from the user) or a service provider. Fig. 4 confirms the characterization in the Office Action is incorrect. As shown in Fig. 4, a session request 174 is provided by a client 170 (i.e. mobile phone 106, characterized as the first computer in the Office Action) to a server 172 (i.e. link server 114, possibly characterized as the second computer in the Office Action). Thus, the session request is initiated by client 170. Therefore, based on the above remarks, Applicants request further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 2.

Moreover, Claim 3 recites in part, "wherein the method occurs entirely in response to a single action". The Office Action cites col. 3, lines 25-27 as disclosing this limitation. Applicants traverse this characterization. In fact, this passage merely teaches "initiating a transaction signal by the thin device to the server, the thin device having a client identification associated with the user account in the server". Therefore, Applicants

request further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 3.

Moreover, Claim 4 recites in part, "wherein the single action comprises a mouse click". Nothing in Laursen teaches the limitation in Claim 3 (i.e. "wherein the method occurs entirely in response to a single action"). Safari fails to remedy this deficiency. Therefore, Applicants request further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 4.

Moreover, Claim 8 recites in part, "wherein the return location comprises a URL and the cookie is stored in the phone based account with a predetermined name, the value of the linking code and the domain of the return location". The Office Action indicates that the predetermined name is the name used by the web account. As indicated in Fig. 6, this is the username "marylee". The Office Action then erroneously characterizes the value of the linking code as "marylee". Therefore, Applicants request further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 8.

Claim 9 recites a phone account, a web account, selecting a state associated with the phone account using the first computer (the state comprising a plurality of cookies), and wherein the subset of the plurality of cookies includes at least one cookie including a linking code (the linking code identifying a web account to the second computer). Therefore, Claim 9 is patentable for at least the reasons presented for Claim 1. Based on those reasons, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 9.

Claims 10-13 depend from Claim 9 and therefore are patentable for at least the reasons presented for Claim 9. Based on those reasons, Applicants also request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 10-13.

Moreover, Claim 11 recites in part, "further comprising automatically removing the at least one cookie including the

linking code from the plurality of cookies after the automatically providing". The Office Action impermissibly ignores the limitation regarding the cookie including the linking code (which identifies a web account to the second computer). Therefore, Applicants request further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 11.

Moreover, Claim 12 recites in part, "wherein responsive to receiving the at least one cookie including the linking code, the application capable of accessing information associated with the related web account". The Office Action erroneously characterizes a phone account and a web account as being in account entry 152. Therefore, Applicants request further reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 12.

Claim 14 recites a phone based account, a web based account, and storing the linking code (which identifies the web based account on the third computer) in the phone based account as a cookie. Therefore, Claim 14 is patentable for at least the reasons presented for Claim 1. Based on those reasons, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 14.

Claim 15 recites in part, "selecting a state associated with the phone account using the first computer, the state comprising a plurality of cookies; selecting at least one of the plurality of cookies comprising a wallet indicator, the wallet indicator comprising an URL for obtaining customer information in a web account from a second computer; and using the URL to obtain the customer information from the second computer." Therefore, Claim 15 is patentable for at least the reasons presented for Claim 1. Based on those reasons, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 15.

Claims 16-17 depend from Claim 15 and therefore are patentable for at least the reasons presented for Claim 15. Based on those

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reasons, Applicants also request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 16-17.

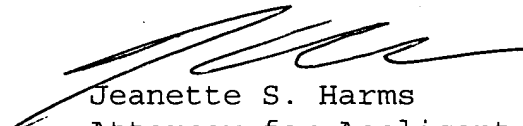## CONCLUSION

Claims 1-17 are pending in the present application. Applicants request allowance of these claims. If there are any questions, please telephone the undersigned at 408-451-5907 to expedite prosecution of this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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